3: Low G-5 (1844-1847) 1848
OC6 Iban OC6

made of two pieces of wood bound neatly together with plaited rattans, and bands of brass or silver. 411

The sword amongst the sea-Dyaks, though often precisely similar to the 'parang,' is frequently, amongst the Sebooyoh Dyaks, of a curved shape, the broadest part of the blade being at the point of its curvature, but not having the backward bend of the handle. It is altogether a more serviceable weapon, the hilt being generally made of deer's horn, very rudely carved. An ornament projecting from the lower part of the weapon, near the handle, serves as a guard for the hand; the handle of the weapon is generally ornamented with brass and silver; the sheath with a large bundle of the fine feathers of the argus pheasant, from which the quill has been pared, which, by its rigidity, would prevent the wind causing the feathers to wave about. [321] [237]

The spears of the sea-Dyaks are made of several forms, but those most used are the broad, double-edged blades, which are about one foot or more in length; these are attached to handles about six to eight feet long, as are also the sagittate blades, which are next in esteem. They are frequently made in pairs, so that their blades fit into a double case; they are then carried as one weapon. The 'sumpitan,' which is a tube of eight to ten feet in length, through which arrows or darts of nine to twelve inches are blown, the points of which are generally poisoned with the upas, are sometimes used by those Dyaks in the vicinity of the Kyans, from whom they have perhaps borrowed the practice; neither bows nor arrows are known in the islands. [278]

136 in Iban augury, though there are few tuai burong (augurs) found in this
[187] District and bird-reading is rapidly disappearing.
[178]

136 Many of the streams and rivers contain relatively plentiful
226 supplies of fish, shrimp and snails which constitute the principal source of meat and protein for the Ibans. The presence of several species is dependent upon the conditions of the water, whether high or low, and the techniques for catching the fish are adapted accordingly.

136 According to information supplied by the Sarawak Museum, there
[237] are only three species of poisonous snakes among the numerous reptiles in Sarawak. These are the cobra, krait and adder. Several sub-species of python are found, the most common being the ular sawa (Python) and ular ripong (Python curtus), both of which are highly prized for their meat and the former for its skin which is preserved and sold to shop-
[825] keepers or tourists. Occasionally, bayak (monitor lizards, family Varanidae) are captured by Ibans and Chinese, and either eaten or sold being valued as a source of strength.

B. Economic Bases of Sibu

177 Sibu has been built out of the forests of the Third Division.
439 The town has developed as an entrepot where imported goods have been exchanged for local forest products, the most important of which are jungle produce, rubber, pepper and timber. It is possible to distinguish three periods in the history of Sibu in each of which revenue